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		occuaptions P-01	

17. ABSTRACT (MAX. 250 WORDS)

Data for this study were obtained from questionnaires distributed to entering freshmen in September 1962 for the purpose of gaining information about the freshmen students as persons and as members of the family in the community. Information reported for both men and women includes: personal and family background data, choice of college and major, career choices, honors awarded, high school cocurricular participation, employment, travel, and community participation.

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BROOKLYN COLLEGE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF STUDENTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
Office of Education

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REPORT ON CLASS OF

JUNE 1966

Mary R. Stapleton

February, 1963

ED000914

BROOKLYN COLLEGE
of
THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
Office of the Dean of Students

February 4, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Dean Herbert Stroup

FROM: Mary R. Stapleton

RE: Report on Class of June 1966

Unlike the vast majority of colleges, Brooklyn College together with the other members of the City University selects its freshmen solely on the basis of academic achievement. For a better understanding of its students, it is therefore essential that the College take a look periodically at its freshmen as persons and as members of families in the community. In order to learn some details about its freshmen, this study was made of the class which entered Brooklyn College in the Fall semester of 1962.

Source of Data

The data[1] for this study were obtained from questionnaires distributed with a covering letter to entering freshmen at the Dean's Assembly in Freshman Week, September 1962. At this Assembly the Director of Admissions informed the group of the desire of the College to know more about its freshmen and urged the cooperation of all in answering the questions.

To assure the respondents that the information would not be used in specific instances, the questionnaires were not signed. The completed forms were returned to the Faculty Counselors at their meetings in Freshman Week. Of 749 men and 887 women in the group, 709 men and 884 women returned the forms. Because of the anonymity of the blanks, no follow-up of the missing forms was possible.

The data from the questionnaires were coded and punched into IBM cards for electronic data processing by the Office of Testing and Research. For a few write-in questions and where the "other" category included at least 12% of the respondents, the answers were tabulated by hand.

General Information

The data concerning specific characteristics of this class are summarized in the Appendix. Before a detailed analysis of this tabulated information is undertaken, some general statements about the group is in-

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1 Tables 1-32, pp. 1A-21A in the Appendix. Numbers and percentages based on the total number of men and women are reported for each category.

dicated. Of the class about 86.0% are graduates of New York City public high schools and five Brooklyn schools were each represented by over one hundred of their graduates. All of the students had met the admission requirement of a high school average of 85.0% or a composite score (total of high school average and score on Scholastic Aptitude Test) of 171 for women, 169 for men.

MEN

Personal

Of the men, 94.5% are native born Americans, and 98.0% live with their families. The highest percentage, 47.3%, report 18 as the age to their nearest birthday while the next highest percentage, 45.0%, indicated 17; 6.6% showed 16 and 1.1% indicated 19 or over.

Choice of College

The question relating to the choice of college was answered by all respondents but only 82.2% gave the reasons for their choice. Brooklyn was the first choice of 84.0% of the men. Free tuition was given as the principal reason for their choice by the highest percentage, 40.6%. Scholastic reputation was the reason reported by 26.4% while nearness to home brought 11.1% to Brooklyn. Of those students who did not select Brooklyn originally, 5.3% chose their college because of its out-of-town location, 4.8% for its special curricula and 3.8% for prestige. Other reasons mentioned were possible scholarships or influence of friends or relatives. They are now registered in Brooklyn mainly because of their rejection by the college of their first choice. Failure to win scholarships, or change in family financial status were also mentioned.

Major Choice

The men of this Class are definitely interested in science-mathematics areas since 20.9% indicated chemistry, 18.0%, biology and 12.8%, mathematics, as their possible majors. Political science, psychology, physics and history followed in that order. The majors reported however may well be subject to change since only 18.6% of the men were definite in their choices while 41.0% and 35.5% indicated their choice as fairly definite or tentative, respectively.

Career Choice

The preference shown to sciences in the reported majors was reflected in the career choice. Medicine or allied professions were given by 31.3% as their choice. Scientific research was reported by 18.7%. Law, teaching on all levels, business, clinical psychology followed in that order. Under the "other" category, engineering, foreign service or foreign language areas, statistical work and "undecided" were reported by small percentages. In their choice of career goal, 24.3% of the men reported this choice as very definite, with 40.2% and 32.3% indicating their choice as fairly definite or tentative, respectively. The majority of men, 81.8%, reported that their career choice had been chosen because of interest or aptitude. Only 6.5% indicated they were

influenced by financial gain. Small percentages indicated job security or prestige as the reason for choice. Likewise a majority of men, 82.4% reported that their vocational choice was made in accordance with their own preference. People in the field influenced 5.9% and parents or teachers influenced lesser percentages.

Honors

Membership in arista was reported by 34.1% of the men, and departmental honors or awards were reported by 19.2%. Major letters in sports were won by 10.4%, State or other scholarships, citizenship awards, special prizes and citations were indicated by 12.8% of the respondents, and 20.8% indicated they had not received any honors or awards.

High School Co-Curricular Participation

In reporting co-curricular participation, 21.6% indicated that sports had been their major interest. Student government was the activity preferred by 15.2% of the men and 12.3% reported participation in musical activities. Under "other" category, 20.3% of the men indicated participation in a variety of activities such as department clubs, service organizations, or special school projects. Literary and dramatic groups drew 14.6%, while no participation in any activities was reported by 14.5%.

In hand tabulating the answers to the question "most important office held," it was essential to set an arbitrary standard for the classification of this office since some respondents had included such positions as "secretary to teacher" or "G.O. delegate." Under this standard only major offices[1] were included. Such offices had been held by 6.6% of the men with some type of editorship on a high school publication most frequently mentioned.

Employment

Almost three quarters of the men, 72.6% reported work experience with 39.1% indicating only summer employment. Jobs which included both after school hours and summer were reported by 28.5%, while work after school only was indicated by only 4.2%. A slightly higher percentage of men, 74.1% indicated plans to work during college. The majority, 48.7% reported they planned to work only during the summer. The highest percentage, 32.7% reported that extra spending money was the reason for employment, with the next highest percentage, 18.3% indicating that they would work to save for professional or graduate study. Partial or full support was given as their reason for employment by 8.8% while only 6.2% reported they would contribute to the family support.

Travel

Of the respondents, 86.2% have traveled outside New York State. Travel to Eastern United States, Canada and the Mid West were reported in that order most frequently.

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[1] Arista leader, Senior Class President, Major officer of the General Organization, Editorship on a publication.

Family Background

The men reported a higher percentage of mothers than fathers born in the United States 76.0%, 67.6%, respectively. In the majority of homes, 69.1% English was the only language spoken. Where more than one language was spoken, Yiddish was indicated by the highest percentage of men.

The educational levels reported as completed by the fathers and the mothers may be indicated more meaningfully by comparisons. Of the fathers, 16.0% were college graduates and, 13.3% had had professional or graduate studies. In these categories there were 10.5% and 3.6%, respectively, of the mothers. High school had been completed by 38.9% of the fathers while 60.8% of the mothers had attained this level. Of the fathers, 23.6% had not gone beyond elementary school, while 18.3% of the mothers had stopped at this level. Of the fathers, 6.0% were reported under "other" category as having had industrial or Gymnasium training. Of the mothers, 4.4% were reported under "other school" as having completed business or trade school. A very small percentage of either parent had not completed elementary school.

In answer to the question regarding father's occupation, 23.3% indicated that their fathers were proprietors of their own business. The next largest percentage, 15.1% reported their fathers as professional men with the medical or related professions predominant. Accounting, law and education followed in that order. Clerical and sales occupations were reported for 12.7% of the fathers, and industrial work followed with 11.3%. Managerial work was reported for 10.1% of the fathers. Since 21.9% checked "other occupations," a hand tabulation of this group was made. In the majority of cases the occupation written in was included in one of the specified categories and should have been checked accordingly. Some of the occupations not listed and written in by the men were transportation, protective service, personal service. A very few reported that their fathers were unemployed or retired or ill or deceased.

Employment was indicated for 41.2% of the mothers, and the highest percentage, 20.8% was reported as engaged in clerical and sales work. The next highest percentage reported, 6.8%, was employed in the professional field with teaching the predominant profession. The remainder of the mothers were reported in managerial positions, industrial jobs, personal service areas or as proprietors of own businesses. Again, many positions were reported in "other occupations" which should have been checked in the list.

The fathers' incomes were reported by 87.2% of the respondents. The reports indicated that 73.8% of the fathers earned $5,000 or higher annually, and 22.7% of that number were in the bracket over $8,599. The incomes for the mothers were as follows: 16.5% in the $2,000 - $3,499 bracket, 9.9% in the $3,500 - $4,999 bracket, 7.3% in the $5,000 - $6,499 bracket, and 3.2% above $6,500. Although no systematic attempt was made to ascertain whether or not the mother's employment was related to the father's income, a spot check of the blanks did not appear to indicate any such relationship.

Community Participation

Participation in community activities was reported for 31.1% of the fathers, 38.1% of the mothers.

Siblings

Slightly more than one half, 57.3% of the men reported that they were one of two children, 20.2% that they were one of 3, 13.0% checked that they were the only one, and 5.3% were one of 4 siblings. One of 5 children was checked by 1.5%, with very small percentages indicating families of 6 or 7 siblings. An older brother or brothers were reported by 31.1%. The highest educational attainments of these brothers were indicated as follows: 13.3% were college graduates, 4.4% had had graduate or professional training, 9.8% were high school graduates and 3.0% had "other training," while 0.3% had not studied beyond the elementary school level. An older sister or sisters were reported by 29.0%. Of these sisters, 9.7% were college alumnae, 1.7% had completed graduate or professional school, 15.1% were high school graduates, and 1.2% had business school or "other training." Only 1.3% stopped their education at the elementary school level.

WOMEN

Personal

Of the women, 93.9% are native born Americans, and 98.8% live with their families. The highest percentage, 47.5% indicated 17 as the age of their nearest birthday while the next highest percentage, 43.2% indicated 18; 8.6% reported 16 and, 0.7% indicated 19 or over to their nearest birthday.

Choice of College

The question relating to the choice of college was answered by all respondents but only 87.1% gave the principal reason for their choice. Brooklyn was the first choice of 88.1% of the women. Scholastic reputation and free tuition scored almost equally, 36.8% and 36.3% respectively, as the principal reason for the choice of Brooklyn. Because it was near home, 8.6% chose this College; scattered reasons were given by the remainder. Of those for whom Brooklyn was not first choice, 5.2% were influenced in their selection of a college by out-of-town location, 2.7% by specific curricula, 1.7%, by prestige. Other reasons indicated were possible scholarship and influence of friends or relatives. They are now attending this College generally because they were rejected by the institution of their choice. Failure to win scholarships or change in family financial situations, or a variety of reasons resulted in the registration at Brooklyn of a small percentage of those by whom this College was not preferred.

Major Choice

In this question 28 women checked two majors with the resulting "N" 912 instead of 884 and the percentages totaling 104%. Allowing for this variation, education was definitely the choice of the highest percentage of women since 27.1% indicated this subject while the next highest percentage, 13.9%, indicated mathematics. Psychology, modern languages, English and biology were reported in that order. Only 18.7% of the women were very definite in their choice of major while 41.1% and 35.8% indicated that their choice was fairly definite or tentative, respectively.

Career Choice

The career choices of the women followed the same pattern as the choice of major. By far the highest percentage, 58.8% indicated teaching (college, secondary, elementary) as their career choice. Clinical psychology was indicated by the next largest percentage, 7.0%. Scientific research, medicine and allied fields followed in that order. The "other" category was checked by 13.6%, and the answers were scattered among a variety of fields such as social work, interpreter, statistical work, journalism, arts (acting, T.V., music), with 1.9% indicating "undecided." In this choice, 39.5% were fairly definite, 36.7% considered their choice tentative, and 21.3% were very definite. In answer to the question of the reason for their career choice, 89.3% gave interest or aptitude in the field, 4.4% did not answer the question, and the remaining small percentage made their selection because of job security, financial return, or prestige. An overwhelming majority, 82.9% made their choice in accordance with their own preference. Parents, teachers, friends, or people in the field had influenced small percentages.

Honors

Almost half of the women, 46.9% were members of Arista. Department awards were won by 20.7%, while under "other " category, State and other scholarships, citizenship service awards, and citations were reported by 16.0%. Only 1.4% were valedictorians. No honors were indicated by 12.0%.

High School Co-Curricular Participation

In the co-curricular area, 22.0% reported participation in student government, 19.8% checked the literary area, 15.7% participated in musical activities, and 10.0% were active in sports. Of the women, 6.7% did not participate in any co-curricular activities and 19.2% under "other" category listed as their major interest cheer leading, department clubs, "sings," service organizations, or special groups. Among the women, 14.0% indicated that they had held a major office in high school[1] with some type of editorship position on a high school publication the predominant office.

Employment

A little more than half of the women, 59.8% reported work experience. Of this number, the highest percentage, 35.3% had worked only during the summer. Jobs after school and during the summer were reported by 20.0%. Only a few limited their employment to after school hours. A higher percentage of women, 77.1% indicated intention to work during college with again the highest percentage planning work only during the summer. Of the reasons for probable employment during college years, 42.2% indicated extra spending money, 23.3% gave no answer, 10.1% indicated they would work for partial or full support, while 8.7% reported they would contribute to family support. Other scattered reasons were graduate study, travel, forthcoming marriage.

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[1] Arista leader, major officer of General Organization, President of the Senior Class, Editorship on the high school yearbook, magazine or newspaper.

Travel

Of the women, 89.0% have traveled outside New York State. Eastern United States and Canada were the most frequented travel areas.

Family Background

The women reported a higher percentage of native born mothers than fathers, 76.3% and 67.2% respectively. Quite consistent with this distribution of parental birthplace is the fact that English was indicated as the only language spoken in 68.8% of the homes. Where the home was bilingual, Yiddish was the most common second language with Italian, Hebrew, German, Polish and Russian mentioned in that order.

The educational levels reported as completed by the fathers and mothers may again be indicated more meaningfully by comparisons. Of the fathers, 15.2% were college graduates; 13.4% had had professional or graduate study. In these categories there were 11.7% and 4.9%, respectively, of the mothers. High school had been completed by 42.6% of the fathers, while 60.2% of the mothers had attained this level. Of the fathers, 22.4% had not gone beyond elementary school, while only 14.9% of the mothers had stopped at this level. Of the fathers, 4.9% were reported under "other" category as having had industrial or specialized training. Of the mothers, 6.9% were reported under "other" category as having completed business or trade schools. A very small percentage of either parent did not complete elementary school.

In answer to the question regarding fathers' occupations, 22.0% indicated that their fathers were proprietors of their own businesses. Professional occupations were reported by 15.3%, with the medical or related professions most frequently mentioned. Accountancy, teaching and law were mentioned in that order. Managerial positions were indicated for 12.0%, while clerical and sales areas and industrial work were reported for 11.4% and 11.2%, respectively. "Other occupations" was checked by 23.1% of the women, yet when this category was tabulated it was found that many of the positions written in should have been checked under one of the specified categories. Some of the occupations not listed and given by the women were transportation and personal services. A very small percentage reported that their fathers were unemployed or retired or ill or deceased.

Of the mothers, 41.4% were employed and as might be expected the largest percentage, 17.8% were in clerical or sales positions. The next highest percentage of mothers, 7.7% were in the professional field with teaching as the predominant profession. Mothers were also proprietors of their own businesses, managers for others, industrial, domestic or personal service workers.

Incomes for the fathers were indicated by 87.5% of the women. The answers indicated that 72.7% of the fathers had an annual income of more than $5,000 and that 22.9% earned above $8,599 yearly. Annual income of over $3,500 were reported for 21.8% of mothers, while the highest percentage of mothers in a single income bracket was 17.3%, in the interval between $2,000 and $3,499, and the smallest percentage, 4.6% earned $6,500 or more a year.

Community Participation

Participation in community activities was reported for 31.1% of the fathers, 37.6% of the mothers.

Siblings

Slightly more than half, 53.2% of the women reported that they were one of two children; 21.3% indicated they were one of three; 14.8% checked that they were only one; 5.9% were one of four siblings. One of five children was checked by 2.2%, with very small percentages indicating families of six or seven siblings. This question was not answered by 1.1%.

An elder brother or brothers were reported by 29.2% of the women, with 2.6% not answering the question. The brothers' educational attainments were indicated as follows: 9.5% were college graduates; 5.1% had had graduate or professional training; 12.2% were high school graduates; 1.6% had "other" training, and 0.8% had not studied beyond the elementary school level.

An elder sister or sisters were reported by 27.5% with 4.3% not answering. The sisters' educational attainments were indicated as follows: 8.8% were college alumnae, 3.3% had completed graduate or professional school, 13.0% were school graduates, 1.4% had had "other" training, 0.7% had attended business school, and 0.3% had stopped their education at graduation from elementary school.

COMPARISON OF MEN AND WOMEN

A slightly higher percentage of the men than of the women were born in the United States. The men are also slightly older since 47.3% of the men, and 43.2% of the women indicated 18 as the age to their nearest birthday, while 45.0% of the men and 47.5% of the women, indicated 17.

Brooklyn was the first choice of a lesser percentage of men than women. It is interesting to note that free tuition was given as the principal reason for their choice by the highest percentage of men, namely 40.6%, and scholastic reputation was given by 26.4%, the next highest percentage. Women, on the other hand, reported that 36.8% made their choice on the basis of scholastic reputation and 36.3%, on the basis of free tuition. For both men and women rejection by the institution they preferred was the principal reason for registration at Brooklyn.

There were marked differences in the major interests and career choices of men and women with the highest percentage of men reporting an interest in sciences and related areas and the highest percentage of women indicating interest in education. More men than women were "undecided" about their choice of major, 8.6%, 2.6%, respectively, but the percentage of both sexes "undecided" about their career choice was indentical. The degree of certainty of choice of majors or careers was similar for both sexes with the "very definite" category lowest in both areas for both sexes. It is interesting to note however that both were slightly more definite in their career choices than in choice of majors. In career choice, 24.3% of the men, 21.3% of the women were very definite, whereas in the choice of major, only 18.6% of the men, and 18.7% of the women were in this category.

A higher percentage of men than women selected their careers because of financial return, 6.5% and 0.9%, respectively. More women than men gave interest or aptitude as a principal reason for choice, 89.3% and 81.8%, respectively. Nearly equal percentages of men and women chose their career in accordance with their own preference, 82.4% and 82.9%, respectively.

More women than men reported honors such as membership in Arista, department awards, awards of State and other scholarships, and other monetary awards.

In the area of co-curricular activities, the most striking difference between the sexes is the disparity between them in the lack of participation inasmuch as 14.5% of the men, and 6.7% of the women, reported no participation. In areas of participation, men preferred sports, student government, musical activities in that order. Women, on the other hand, preferred student government, literary activities and musical activities in that order. More women than men reported that they had held major office, 14.0% and 6.6%, respectively, but both sexes indicated some type of editorship on a high school publication as the predominant office held.

A higher percentage of men than women, 72.6%, 59.8%, reported work experience but a slightly higher percentage of women indicated plans to work during college years, 77.1% and 74.1%, respectively. Both sexes reported highest percentages for work only during the summer, both in past work history and in future plans. The highest percentages of men and women, 32.7% and 42.2%, respectively, indicated that "extra spending money" was the reason for planned employment. The reason given by the next highest percentage of men, 18.3%, reported plans to work to save for graduate or professional study. The second highest percentage of women was only 10.1%, and these reported that they would work for partial or full support.

A slightly higher percentage of women than men reported travel outside of New York State but the two sexes were quite similar in the places visited, with Eastern United States, Canada and the Mid-West reported in that order.

No comparisons are necessary in the area of family background since both sexes were very similar in their responses to all items in this category.

In summary, it may be reported that on the basis of information furnished by its members as entering freshmen, the Class of 1966 is a very homegeneous group. It might be noted that the report by sexes of the fathers' incomes does not support the oft repeated statement that the women of a class are in a more favorable economic status than the men.

APPENDIX

TABLE I — BIRTHPLACE OF STUDENT

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
United States	670	94.5	830	93.9
Other Country	29	4.1	48	5.4
No Answer	10	1.4	6	0.7
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 2 — RESIDENCE OF STUDENT

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Family Home	695	98.0	873	98.8
Other	9	1.3	1	0.1
No Answer	5	0.7	10	1.1
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 3 — AGE TO NEAREST BIRTHDAY

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
16	47	6.6	76	8.6
17	319	45.0	420	47.5
18	335	47.3	382	43.2
19 or over	8	1.1	6	0.7
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 4 FIRST CHOICE COLLEGE

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Brooklyn	596	84.0	779	88.1
Other	113	16.0	105	11.9
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 5 PRINCIPAL REASON FOR BROOKLYN AS FIRST CHOICE

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Free Tuition	288	40.6	321	36.3
Scholastic Reputation	187	26.4	325	36.8
Nearness to Home	79	11.1	76	8.6
Influence of High School Teachers	7	1.0	9	1.0
Friends at Brooklyn	.3	0.4	.2	.2
Other Reasons	19	2.7	37	4.2
No Answer	126	17.8	114	12.9
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 6 PRINCIPAL REASON FOR FIRST CHOICE OF OTHER COLLEGE

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Location	38	5.3	46	5.2
Special Curriculum	34	4.8	24	2.7
Prestige	26	3.8	15	1.7
Possible Scholarship	6	0.8	7	0.8
Other Reason	9	1.3	13	1.5
No Answer	596	84.0	779	88.1
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 7 REASON FOR REGISTRATION AT BROOKLYN NOT FIRST CHOICE

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Rejection	61	8.5	33	3.7
Failure to Win Scholarship	21	3.0	24	2.7
Change in Financial Status	17	2.4	17	2.0
Other Reason	15	2.1	31	3.5
No Answer	595	84.0	779	88.1
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 8

POSSIBLE MAJOR

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Accounting	32	4.5	20	2.2
Art	5	0.7	26	2.9
Biology	127	18.0	70	7.9
Chemistry	148	20.9	24	2.7
Classics--Comp. Lit.	2	0.3	1	0.1
Economics	8	1.1	5	0.6
Elem. or Early Childhood Education	1	0.2	240	27.1
English	18	2.5	82	9.3
Geology	4	0.6	0	.0
History	32	4.5	38	4.3
Mathematics	91	12.8	113	13.9
Modern Languages	18	2.5	93	10.5
Music	3	0.4	4	0.4
Philosophy	4	0.6	5	0.6
Physical--Health Ed.	5	0.7	6	0.7
Physics	40	5.6	3	0.3
Political Science	53	7.5	15	1.7
Psychology	45	6.3	98	11.0
Sociology-Anthropology	1	0.2	19	2.1
Speech & Theater	2	0.3	23	2.6
Undecided	62	8.7	23	2.6
No Answer	8	1.1	4	0.5
Total	709	100.0	912	104.0

TABLE 9 CERTAINTY OF CHOICE OF MAJOR

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Very Definite	131	18.6	165	18.7
Fairly Definite	291	41.0	363	41.1
Tentative	252	35.5	317	35.8
No Answer	35	4.9	39	4.4
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 10 — POSSIBLE CAREER CHOICE

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Business	30	4.2	18	2.0
Clinical Psychology	18	2.5	62	7.0
Field Social Work	4	0.6	28	3.2
Law	92	13.0	13	1.5
Medicine	222	31.3	48	5.4
Scientific Research	132	18.7	56	6.3
Teaching--College	44	6.2	49	5.6
Teaching--Elem. or High School	40	5.6	470	53.2
Other Career	107	15.1	120	13.6
No Answer	20	2.8	20	2.2
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 10 -A — OTHER CAREER CHOICES

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Advertising	3	0.4	-	-
Arts (T.V., Radio, Theatre)	6	0.8	22	2.5
Engineering	30	4.2	-	-
Journalism	6	0.8	8	0.9
Math. & Statistics	12	1.7	13	1.5
Modern Language Fields (Interpreter, Foreign Serv., etc.)	21	3.1	22	2.5
Physical Therapy	-	-	8	0.9
Psychology	-	-	6	0.7
Teaching	-	-	4	0.5
Undecided	29	4.1	37	4.1
Total	107	15.1	120	13.6

TABLE 11 CERTAINTY OF CAREER CHOICE

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Very Definite	172	24.3	189	21.3
Fairly Definite	285	40.2	349	39.5
Tentative	229	32.3	324	36.7
No Answer	23	3.2	22	2.5
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 12 PRINCIPAL REASON FOR CAREER CHOICE

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Aptitude & Interest	580	81.8	790	89.3
Financial Return	46	6.5	8	0.9
Job Security	22	3.1	43	4.9
Prestige	12	1.7	4	0.5
No Answer	49	6.9	39	4.4
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 13 PERSON PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR CAREER CHOICE

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Self	584	82.4	733	82.9
Parents	22	3.1	38	4.3
People in Field	42	5.9	30	3.4
Teacher	14	2.0	34	3.9
Other Person	11	1.5	10	1.1
No Answer	36	5.1	39	4.4
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 14 HONORS AWARDED IN HIGH SCHOOL

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Arista Membership	242	34.1	416	46.9
Department Awards	136	19.2	183	20.7
Major Letter (Sports)	74	10.4	19	2.1
Valedictorian	4	0.6	12	1.4
Other Honors	91	12.8	140	16.0
None	147	20.8	106	12.0
No Answer	15	2.1	8	0.9
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

OTHER HONORS

TABLE 14 - A

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Citizenship & Service Awards	41	5.7	29	3.3
Salutatorian	1	0.2	4	0.5
Scholarship & Monetary Awards	22	3.2	52	6.0
State Scholarships	27	3.7	55	6.2
Total	91	12.8	140	16.0

TABLE 15 MAJOR CO-CURRICULAR PARTICIPATION

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Dramatics	24	3.3	44	5.0
Literary	80	11.3	175	19.8
Music	87	12.3	139	15.7
Sports	153	21.6	88	10.0
Student Government	108	15.2	195	22.0
Other Activity	144	20.3	170	19.2
None	103	14.5	59	6.7
No Answer	10	1.5	14	1.6
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 15 - A OTHER ACTIVITY

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Cheerleaders, Twirlers, etc.	-	-	40	4.5
Department Clubs	62	8.7	56	6.4
Religious Groups	-	-	8	0.9
Service Organizations	52	7.5	21	2.3
Sing	6	0.8	39	4.4
Special Groups	24	3.3	6	0.7
Total	144	20.3	170	19.2

TABLE 15 - B MAJOR OFFICE

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Arista Leader	8	1.1	14	1.6
Editor	29	4.1	76	8.6
Major Office of G. O.	9	1.3	32	3.6
President of Senior Class	1	0.1	2	0.2
Total	47	6.6	124	14.0

TABLE 16 PAST EMPLOYMENT

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Yes	515	72.6	529	59.8
No	187	26.4	343	38.8
No Answer	7	1.0	12	1.4
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 17 TIME OF PAST EMPLOYMENT

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
After School	30	4.2	40	4.5
Summer Only	277	39.1	312	35.3
Both	202	28.5	177	20.0
No Answer	200	28.2	355	40.2
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 18 PLANS FOR EMPLOYMENT IN COLLEGE

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Yes	525	74.1	682	77.1
No	177	24.9	193	21.9
No Answer	7	1.0	9	1.0
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 18 - A TIME OF COLLEGE EMPLOYMENT

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
During Year	180	25.4	226	25.5
Summer Only	345	48.7	456	51.6
No Answer	184	25.9	202	22.9
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 19 REASON FOR PROBABLE EMPLOYMENT

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Contribution to Family	44	6.2	77	8.7
Extra Spending Money	231	32.7	373	42.2
Partial or Full Support	63	8.8	89	10.1
Savings for Graduate Study	129	18.3	55	6.2
Other Reason	43	6.0	84	9.5
No Answer	199	28.0	206	23.3
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 20 TRAVEL

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Canada	167	23.6	233	26.4
Eastern Part of U. S.	501	70.7	654	74.0
Europe	31	4.4	62	7.0
Far West	41	5.7	59	6.7
Middle West	76	10.7	75	8.5
Mexico	18	2.5	21	2.3
No Travel Outside New York	98	13.8	97	11.0
Other Travel	58	8.2	83	9.4
Total	* 990	139.6	* 1284	145.3

* Respondents checked more than one category.

TABLE 21 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
United States	479	67.6	594	67.2
Other Country	223	31.4	284	32.1
No Answer	7	1.0	6	0.7
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 22 HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL OF FATHER

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Elementary School	167	23.6	198	22.4
High School	276	38.9	377	42.6
College	113	16.0	134	15.2
Professional or Graduate	94	13.3	119	13.4
Other School	43	6.0	43	4.9
No Answer	16	2.2	13	1.5
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 23 OCCUPATION OF FATHER

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Clerical & Sales	90	12.7	101	11.4
Industrial	80	11.3	99	11.2
Managerial	72	10.1	106	12.0
Professional	107	15.1	135	15.3
Proprietors of Own Business	165	23.3	195	22.0
Other Occupations	155	21.9	204	23.1
No Answer	40	5.6	44	5.0
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 23 - A PROFESSIONS OF FATHERS

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Accountancy	21	3.0	26	2.9
Clergy	4	0.6	6	0.7
Consultant	1	0.1	-	-
Engineering	4	0.6	13	1.5
Health (Dentistry, Medicine, Optometry, Pharmacy)	29	4.1	36	4.1
Journalism	5	0.7	6	0.7
Law	15	2.1	17	2.0
Scientific Research	1	0.1	1	0.1
Social Work	4	0.6	2	0.2
Teaching	15	2.1	18	2.0
Non-professional entries	8	1.1	10	1.1
Total	107	15.1	135	15.3

TABLE 23 - B OTHER OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Clerical	35	5.0	13	1.5
Industrial - Skilled	31	4.4	56	6.3
Unskilled	2	0.3	2	0.2
Semi-skilled	2	0.3	6	0.7
Managerial	7	1.0	17	2.0
Personal Service	17	2.4	41	4.6
Professional	3	0.4	6	0.7
Protective Service	2	0.3	3	0.3
Sales	16	2.2	6	0.7
Transportation	16	2.2	25	2.8
No Information - unemployed, retired, ill, deceased	24	3.4	29	3.3
Total	155	21.9	204	23.1

TABLE 24 ANNUAL INCOME OF FATHERS

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
$3,000 - $4,999	102	14.4	131	14.8
$5,000 - $6,999	227	32.0	290	32.8
$7,000 - 8,599	135	19.1	150	17.0
Over $8,599	161	22.7	202	22.9
No Answer	84	11.8	111	12.5
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 25 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHERS

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
United States	539	76.0	675	76.3
Other Country	164	23.1	201	22.8
No Answer	6	0.9	8	0.9
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 26 HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF MOTHERS

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Elementary School	130	18.3	132	14.9
High School	431	60.8	533	60.2
College	75	10.6	103	11.7
Prof. or Graduate	25	3.6	43	4.9
Other Schools	31	4.4	61	6.9
No Answer	17	2.3	12	1.4
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 27 EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MOTHER

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Employed Outside of Home	292	41.2	366	41.4
Housewife	407	57.4	503	56.9
No Answer	10	1.4	15	1.7
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 28 OCCUPATION OF MOTHER

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Clerical or Sales	147	20.8	157	17.8
Industrial	20	2.8	26	2.9
Managerial	23	3.2	42	4.8
Professional	48	6.8	68	7.7
Proprietor of Own Business	7	1.0	11	1.3
Other Occupations	47	6.6	62	7.0
No Answer	417	58.8	518	58.5
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 29 PROFESSIONS OF MOTHERS

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Guidance Work	-	-	1	0.1
Interior Decoration	1	0.1	-	-
Journalism	-	-	1	0.1
Medicine	-	-	2	0.2
Nursing	6	0.9	5	0.6
Pharmacy	1	0.1	-	-
Social Work	-	-	2	0.2
Speech Therapist	1	0.1	-	-
Teaching	36	5.2	50	5.7
Theater	1	0.1	1	0.1
Non-Professional Entries	2	0.3	6	0.7
Total	48	6.8	68	7.7

TABLE 30

ANNUAL INCOME OF MOTHER

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
$2,000 - $3,499	117	16.5	153	17.3
$3,500 - $4,999	70	9.9	103	11.7
$5,000 - $6,499	51	7.3	49	5.5
Above $6,499	23	3.2	41	4.6
No Answer	448	63.1	538	60.9
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 31 — LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN HOME

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
English	490	69.1	608	68.8
Other	210	29.6	266	30.1
No Answer	9	1.3	10	1.1
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 31 - A — OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN HOME

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Yiddish	130	18.3	149	16.9
Italian	31	4.4	30	3.4
Hebrew	15	2.1	23	2.6
German	9	1.2	17	2.0
Spanish	8	1.1	6	0.7
Polish	7	1.0	10	1.1
Arabic	3	0.4	2	0.2
French	2	0.3	6	0.7
Hungarian	2	0.3	3	0.3
Russian	2	0.3	7	0.8
Yugoslav	1	0.2	-	-
Armenian	-	-	1	0.1
Chinese	-	-	2	0.2
Greek	-	-	5	0.6
Latvian	-	-	2	0.2
Norwegian	-	-	2	0.2
Slavic	-	-	1	0.1
Total	210	29.6	266	30.1

TABLE 32 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION OF FATHERS

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Active	221	31.1	275	31.1
Not Active	436	61.5	546	61.8
No Answer	52	7.4	63	7.1
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 33 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION OF MOTHERS

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Active	270	38.1	332	37.6
Not Active	420	59.2	529	59.8
No Answer	19	2.7	23	2.6
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 34 NUMBER OF SIBLINGS

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
1	92	13.0	131	14.8
2	406	57.3	470	53.2
3	143	20.2	188	21.3
4	38	5.3	52	5.9
5	11	1.5	20	2.2
6	7	1.0	7	0.8
7	2	0.3	6	0.7
No Answer	10	1.4	10	1.1
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 35 OLDER BROTHER(S) IN FAMILY

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Yes	220	31.1	258	29.2
No	470	66.2	603	68.2
No Answer	19	2.7	23	2.6
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 36 HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF BROTHER

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Elementary School	2	0.3	7	0.8
High School	70	9.8	108	12.2
College	94	13.3	84	9.5
Professional or Graduate School	31	4.4	45	5.1
Other School	21	3.0	14	1.6
No Answer	491	69.2	626	70.8
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 37 OLDER SISTER(S) IN FAMILY

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Yes	205	29.0	243	27.5
No	461	65.0	603	68.2
No Answer	43	6.0	38	4.3
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0

TABLE 38 HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF SISTER

	MEN		WOMEN	
	NO.	%	NO.	%
Elementary School	9	1.3	3	0.3
High School	107	15.1	115	13.0
College	69	9.7	78	8.8
Professional or Graduate School	12	1.7	29	3.3
Business School	4	0.6	6	0.7
Other School	4	0.6	12	1.4
No Answer	504	71.0	641	72.5
Total	709	100.0	884	100.0